

Marat Gramov: WE ALWAYS DEMAND COMPLETE ADHERENCE TO THE OLYMPIC CHARTER



The Friendship-84 international competition which was held in Moscow and Tallinn and in which athletes from 50 countries participated, have been a success and were up to a high sporting standard, press were told in Moscow by Marat Gramov, Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR. He headed the Organizing Committee of the competition.

Gramov said that the Friendship-84 competitions had been sponsored by the sports organizations of the socialist countries in order to give a chance of performance to the athletes who persistently prepared for the Los Angeles Olympics for four years. The competitions strictly observed the Olympic ideals and were not at all opposed to the Olympic Games. The tournaments in the socialist countries, including the USSR, were noted for their atmosphere of cordiality when all participants without exception were given equal conditions for performance. This aspect, as well as honest competition, were the reasons for the high level of performance. For example, the shooting competitions in Moscow showed, in six of nine varieties, results that were better than the ones produced at Los Angeles. In Prague the discus throwing for women showed the first six results as exceeding the best Los Angeles throw. More examples could be cited.

Speaking about the performance of the Friendship-84 athletes, Gramov stressed that, as a result of the provocative actions of the US administration, the world had been deprived of the opportunity to watch the world's strongest athletes performing at the Olympics. The atmosphere of the Games in Los Angeles confirmed the correctness of the decision that was taken by the NOC of the USSR.

Answering MHI about the state of the relations between the Soviet NOC and the IOC, Gramov replied the following: I think the relations between the NOC of the USSR and the IOC are normal. The only thing which we have always been demanding of the IOC is complete observation of the Olympic Charter, of the rules and traditions of the Olympic movement.

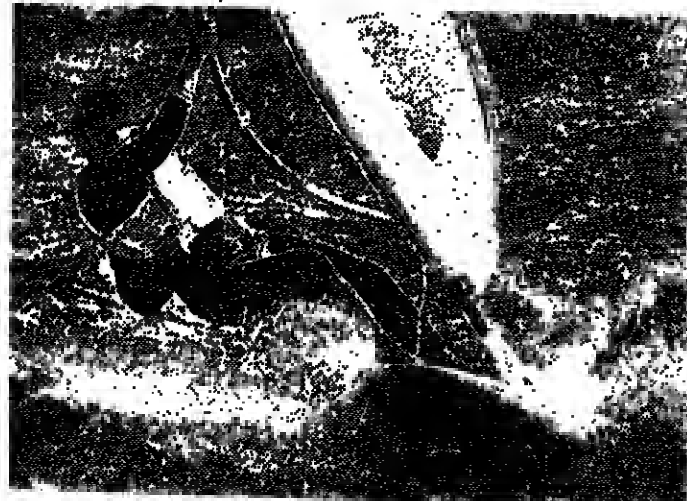
Gramov also said that late in September there will be held a seminar in the USSR as part of the "Olympic Solidarity" programme sponsored by the IOC.

It will be opened by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Gramov said the Soviet athletes would continue to strive for stronger unity of the Olympic movement, that the sports and public organizations of the USSR intend to make more extensive their cooperation with the Association of the National Olympic Committees, with the IOC, with international sports federations, with the International Sporting Press Association.



MOMENTS OF SUSPENSE...



WINNERS OF GAMES IN HAVANA

In Cuba, contests in three events which formed part of the Friendship-84 tournaments have come to an end after nine days of competition. It has already been reported that the water polo games have ended with a victory for the USSR national team who are winners of the 1980 Olympics, as well as world and European champions.

The final hour between boxers from 12 countries have

brought unrivalled success for the Cubans among whom were the winners of Olympic Games and world champions. They have won 11 gold medals out of the twelve.

The volleyball games have been won by the ex-world champions—the Cuban women's team, and by the Soviet players who won the 1980 Olympics as well as European and world titles.

Among the Friendship-84 winners is also the GDR boxer Tor-

sten Schmidt, and the prize winners include boxers, water polo players and volleyball players from Bulgaria, Hungary, Venezuela, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

The Friendship-84 games have completely matched their name, said Manuel Gonzalez Chorro, Vice-President of the Organizing Committee and Chairman of the Cuban National Olympic Committee. The games have turned into unforgettable festivals of friendship between athletes from different continents. They have

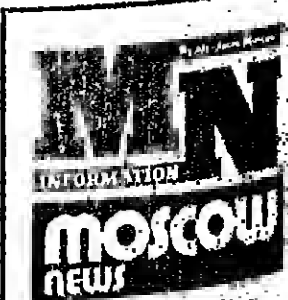
allowed representatives from many countries to demonstrate very high level of their athletic preparedness. The contests in Havana were attended by tens of thousands of spectators. Manuel Gonzalez Chorro said that he was particularly pleased to know that the invitation to serve as referees at the Friendship-84 games was accepted, apart from athletes from the socialist countries, by representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, the Dominican Republic, Spain, Mexico, France and Japan.

Judo: winning in 16 seconds

Five gold, two silver and one bronze medals have been won by the Soviet judo wrestlers at the Friendship-84 international tournament held in Warsaw. Klavdiy Biktashev of the USSR was excellent in the open-weight category. His final match was the shortest of the tournament when he defeated Dima Putul of the GDR in a complete win after 16 seconds.

Unofficial count puts the USSR first followed by Poland.

The Friendship-84 international competitions were covered by our special correspondents Alexander Buznitskiy and Yevgeny Lomov. Photos by Boris Kuznetsov and Andrei Knyazev.



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WHO LIFTS CANADA CUP?

On September 1, two matches will mark the beginning of a series of ice-hockey contests for the third Canada Cup: Sweden takes on the USA in Halifax while West Germany battles it out with Canada in Montreal. The Cup will also be competed for by the Soviet and Czechoslovak teams.

The first Cup was taken by the hosts in 1976 and the second was lifted by the USSR in subsequent matches in 1981.

A senior coach of the Soviet team, Viktor Tikhonov and his colleague Vladimir Yuzonov, indicated that they regarded two competitors not only as interesting, but also as a splendid opportunity for them to test their ideas as coaches on the ice of another four years.

Although there are young players in the national team, they are all in top form. The main problem facing the team is the withdrawal from active sport by the inviolable goalie Vladimir Tetyak and the absence, because of serious injuries, of

key players Myshkin, defenders Kabanov, Bilyaletdinov and Pervukhin. There are also the forward trio: Blakarov, Larionov, Krutov, Tyumenov-Shepelev, Kharzhevnikov and Skvorinov (Korotkov).

In preparation for the Canada Cup the USSR team played a demonstration match against their Canadian counterpart in Montreal and won 5-1. More than 14,000 Canadian hockey fans witnessed the two teams with a storm of applause for playing an interesting game.

The way Myshkin, Tikhonov's constant stand-by, kept the press, highly appeared in hockey experts: he repulsed almost thirty powerful attacks.

According to the procedures in the Canada competition, six national teams will hold a one-round tournament to be followed by semifinals and finals. To take the Cup a team will have to win two games out of three to the final.

The Soviet team enters the competition on September 2 with a match against Czechoslovakia in Montreal.

The Cup will be lifted by the best team on September 18 or 20.

Kazankina: three-time world champion

In the very heat of the Friendship-84 games held in the Soviet Union, the Soviet runner Tatyana Kazankina set up a world record in the 3,000-metre race. It has not been pointed out as something special in the flow of information on the results and names of the prize winners, and we therefore have decided to go back to this achievement made during the track-and-field contests in the city of Leningrad.

Her record time, 8 min 22.82 sec was shown on August 26. This is a 4.18 sec improvement on the previous record made on July 25, 1982 by the Soviet runner Svetlana Ulmasova.

For the athletes, the 3,000 m distance is a challenge, since it requires, apart from sheer endurance, the ability to run at a high speed. On her record-breaking distance, Tatyana ran the first kilometre in 2.47.5, the next in 2.43.0 and the last in 2.40.1 (the time is registered by

an electronic timing device with high precision).

Tatyana Kazankina, who was born on December 17, 1951 won three prizes at Olympic Games—in 1976 at the distance of 800 m and 1,500 m and in 1980 (1,500 metres). She has broken two other world records in middle-distance races. In 1980 she made a 1,500 race in 3.52.52 and quite recently, on August 4, 1984 she ran 2,000 m in 5.28.72. It is a rare case in the history of track-and-field events for one athlete to achieve three best results in the world to a row.

Tatyana and her coach Nikolai Malyshev believe that the 3,000 m distance could be run in 8.15-8.18 and, before long, athletes here will become witnesses to such results.

In September, track field contests will be held in the city of Donetsk (USSR), in France and Japan. Tatyana Kazankina intends to enter for all these competitions.

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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO: DEAL WITH EACH OTHER ON EQUAL GROUNDS

The Soviet Union does not itself strive for military superiority over others, nor will it allow anyone to gain superiority over it. Possibly, for some people in the USA it is still not easy to get used to this, but they will have to admit that our two states can deal with each other on equal grounds, on the basis of considering each other's legitimate interests. There is no reasonable alternative to this.

It was stated by Konstantin Chernenko in his replies to questions from the Pravda news-

With cynical frankness Washington parades its great-power status and exaggerated notions about America's role and its on the present-day world. It is the duty of every state to defend its will to every-where and always. In the point at issue today is not only against the world, but actually against the world, said Konstantin Chernenko.

In an interview with him on the day of his sense of reality, the world has radically changed. It cannot be solved by force. This has already been said on more than one occasion including by the experts of the United States of America itself. One cannot threaten one's security to the detriment of others, said the Soviet leader. Calculations aimed at using military superiority to the detriment of others are not a viable policy.

Leading up to the problem of the militarization of space, Soviet leader stressed that the US administration has not yet solved it—the administration's intention is to

control its negative stand from world public opinion and to justify the development and realization of space arms plans. The Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko said, has proposed that talks be held on ruling out the possibility of extending the arms race to outer space and on totally rejecting space-based strike means, including anti-satellite weapons. In other words, there should be no military threat to Earth from space or from space itself. As an immediate step, we suggest that simultaneously with the beginning of the talks a mutual moratorium be established on tests and deployment of space-based strike systems.

CLEAR SKIES FOR OUR PLANET!

Labor, peace and life are inseparable. This conviction has brought together millions of working people in the Land of the Soviets to anti-war rallies and meetings dedicated to the Day of Trade Union Actions for Peace which was celebrated on September 1. Workers and office employees, workers to the

FIRST LESSON—PEACE LESSON

On September 1, our photo correspondent Alexander Sekretaryov went to Moscow School No. 76. The little children in the photo taken by him are demonstrating the letters M, I and P which make up the word MIP—Russian word for Peace. There is hardly anything more important now than preserving peace on our planet. This is why a Peace Lesson marked the beginning of classes in the more than 110,000 Soviet secondary schools.

This year Soviet schoolchildren will hold an all-Union contest in literary composition entitled "I Vow for Peace". It will mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people over nazism in World War II and the 12th Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled for the summer of 1985.



arts and culture, war veterans and young people have expressed their unshakable faith in the strength of the international solidarity of the world's working people united in the struggle for peace.

Rallies, demonstrations and work efforts for peace have been held in Kiev, Tashkent, Vilnius, Riga as well as Kishinev, Tallinn, Volgograd, Leningrad, Minsk and other Soviet cities and towns.

France. A ceremony in memory of the miners who took part in the Resistance movement during World War II has been held in the mining town of Montigny en Gohelle in northern France. It was attended by representatives of International Miners' Trade Unions and by numerous members of the Resistance movement.

(Continued on page 8)

INDIAN GUESTS IN THE USSR

A delegation of public figures of the Indian National Congress (INC) led by a member of the All-Indian Committee of the INC (I) Balakrishna has visited the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity and Peace committees.

The delegation also visited Leningrad, Baku and Tashkent and held talks with public organizations, work collectives, ministries and departments. It formed a high opinion of the foreign policy initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state which are aimed at preventing nuclear war.

During the talks the delegation highly regarded the friendship and all-round cooperation that exist between India and the USSR.

FACTS and EVENTS

Both the Greek and Turkish communists in Cyprus have positively responded to the working principles put forward by the UN Secretary-General, J. Perez de Cuellar. It may be recalled that Mr. Cuellar had talks with representatives of both communities last month in Vienna during which he underlined the principles.

Bavarian art in Moscow

Works of art from Munich's Alte Pinakothek have been brought for the first time to be shown in the Moscow Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. The West German museum is one of the world's biggest with the oldest art collections.

The Alte Pinakothek houses the best of the Bavarian state art collections numbering some thirty thousand pieces.

40 masterpieces of various schools that existed between the 16th and early 19th centuries will complement the Soviet people's knowledge of the art of great masters. They are made up of pictures by Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, Velazquez, Goya, Spouter and Chardin.

Art has been building bridges across frontiers and continents for centuries and it is hoped that the exchange of exhibitions to conformity with the agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and Bavaria will provide additional knowledge for art lovers in the two countries, says Erich Spiegelberg, Director General of the Bavarian State Art Gallery.



"With Marie and Maria" by Titian.

Жизнь в СССР

Round the Soviet Union

ICE RECONNAISSANCE HYDROLOGISTS HAVE HANDED OVER TO EXPERTS FROM THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE THE MAPS OF ICE CONDITIONS IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC, WHERE THE PEAK OF SEA CARRIAGES TO THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHUKOTKA AND YAKUTIA IS SETTING IN. The expedition team has completed strategic flights all over the Polar seas from the Chelyuskin Bay to the Bering Strait. This event coincided with the birthday of the Soviet ice reconnaissance. Originating 40 years ago, it has become today part and parcel of scientific studies of the Arctic and practical navigation on the Northern Sea Route.

IT WOULD SEEM NO UNNAMED CORNER HAS BEEN LEFT ON THE EAST, BUT IT TURNED OUT THE SCHMIDT AND THE KOMMOLOVY ISLANDS IN THE KARA SEA WERE WASHED BY AN UNKNOWN STRAIGHT. The USSR Academy of Sciences and the chief administration of survey and cartography have decided to fill the gap. Hereafter the waters between these two islands will be named the Schmidt Strait in honour of a major Soviet hydrographer.

ANOTHER TEN THOUSAND HECTARES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE FOREST RESERVES IN THE OOMEL REGION IN BYELO-RUSSIA — the banks of the Pripyat River in the Narovitsky District will be more than one hundred medicinal herbs.

THE NEERING POPULATION IN THE SEA OF OKHOTSK HAS GROWN CONSIDERABLY. This is the opinion of the ichthyologists of the Pacific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanology. They have studied dozens of thousands of square metres in the earth-western section of the sea and plotted localities of herring schools that have swam to bays and gulfs for spawning. The collected data show that the once dwindling herring population has increased again. The fisheries have been provided with high-precision forecasts of the fishing situation in the sea.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FROM SIBERIA TO CENTRAL ASIA

The USSR State Planning Committee has charged the country's Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservation with the task of designing the main bed of the Ob and the Irtysh rivers in Siberia with the Atol Sea, reports the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIIYA.

The idea to transfer a part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia, where the shortage of water for irrigation is mounting with each passing year, sprang up long ago. Such a giant project called for exhaustive elaboration, thorough and many-sided study of the problems connected with it. For two years a special commission of the USSR State Planning Committee went through the likely versions of water transportation and made a feasibility study and cost analysis of the most economical and effective version.

The 27.2 km of water to be annually transferred to Central Asia which produces the bulk of cotton grown in the USSR (approximately 8.9 million tonnes a year) will make it possible to put into crop rotation vast, hitherto unused, potential land resources as well as deposits of the most precious minerals such as coal, oil, aluminium, iron ore, natural gas and initial materials for the production of cement.

The construction of the Ob and Irtysh will simultaneously help solve the problem of preserving the unique island ecology which is second only to Bialka as to the purity of its water.

The project of the canal's main bed will be ready in 1966. Calculations show that thousands of millions of cu m of earth will be moved and millions of cu m of concrete and reinforced concrete poured in the bed.

A HARVESTER FOR ALL CROPS

Here we introduce new combine harvesters, the Dna-1500 and Dna-1200, which will soon be seen in Kazakhstan and the Non-Black Soil Zone, Kuban and Siberia. From 1960 the Rostselmash harvesters in Rostov-on-Don (southern USSR) will start producing 75 thousand Dnas every year. Pictured are Dna prototypes working on one of the country's fields.

Dnas have several advantages over similar foreign-made machines (including those produced by the US firm John Deere). Their performance, grain losses, harvesting quality and working conditions for the operator are much better than those offered by foreign harvesters.

The new harvester has one more advantage: thanks to the availability of various optional implements it can be used not only for harvesting wheat and barley, but other crops as well. It is very suitable for harvesting corn, sunflower, soy and sorghum, for instance.



The designers are working to make the combine harvester tighter and more reliable by using lighter and more wear-resistant materials. To facilitate mass production of these sophisticated machines,

Rostselmash intends to rebuild many of its production facilities. A total of 600 automated lines, robot-attended complexes and flexible production lines will be built.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPELINE

The construction of a new transcontinental gas pipeline, which is to cross over to the European part of the USSR, has started in northern Siberia.

It will stretch from the rich Yamal field recently discovered near the Arctic coast. Together with Urengoi, which

is operated in the same area, the new field will satisfy the country's gas demand for years to come. Five powerful pipelines running from Urengoi to the western regions have already been constructed, in addition to the export line to Western Europe.

THE SECOND LINE OF KHARKOV METRO

Passenger traffic has opened on the second Metro line in Kharkov, the Ukraine. It has linked the city centre with a large residential area, where nearly 25 per cent of the city's 1.5-million strong population lives.

As to the length of its lines, which now total 26 km, Kharkov

Metro has become the fourth out of nine operating underground railways in the USSR and continues to develop. Several stations will soon be added to the new line. The construction of the third residential area, has started in the industrial centre.

Fish farming in Moldavia

30 million fry of zander, sterlet, carp, Siberian sturgeon and some other species of fish were released in Moldavia. They are all hatched in artificial spawning grounds and incubators.

Since the war ended, the republic has built a major ichthyological preserve, 20 fish combines and farms. A more intensive development of this industry in the past few years has made it possible to considerably increase the catch without any encroachments on fish natural habitats.

Water reservoirs have become increasingly richer in fish also thanks to an international convention against the pollution of the Black Sea basin.

Ukraine's atomic power generation

Ukraine's atomic power generation is developing at high rates. The planned Chernobylsk plant has generated 1000 million kilowatts. The republic's atomic power production is doubled since 1960, due to the commissioning of live new ones. Some more will be put into operation before the end of 1965 in the Zaporozhye, Yuzhno-Ukrainsky and Rovno plants. Atomic energy is cheaper than that produced by conventional thermal stations. The Ukraine plants having saved over 100 million tonnes of coal, the fuel which it becomes more difficult to mine and transport with each passing year.

According to its energy programme, the USSR will step up the development of atomic power generation during the 1960's five-year plan period.

An air cushion for dams

Atmospheres have been designed in Leningrad to protect powerful dams of hydroelectric stations against the shock of the water wave. An original device installed along the foot of the dam resembles giant life preservers. The air that is pumped into mechanical chambers serves as a spring, cushioning or diminishing its effect depending on the water pressure and thus dampening the water surface oscillations.

Use of the air cushion reduces vibration to zero. It is known that even slight perceptible water oscillations are a powerful destructive factor. Besides, the new invention is capable of protecting dams against millennial waves which arise in large reservoirs situated in seismic zones.

In the USSR with its vast most powerful hydroes, the problem of protecting high dams of national significance. The production of the air cushion also allows to bring down the spending of building materials

Places to visit



Pskov Kremlin's main cathedral

Pskov, one of the oldest Russian towns situated in the north-west, is believed to have existed, according to archaeological evidence, since the 9th-10th centuries. Certain features of the oldest town planning and a plurality of 12th-15th-century architectural monuments have survived to this day. The old town centres around the Kremlin situated on the steep bank of the Veliky River. Already in the 13th century the walls were made of stone. At the end of the 15th century the Trinity Cathedral was built. It rests on powerful buttresses. Its silvery domes gleaming high to the skies. On a good day it can be easily seen from a distance of 30 to 40

kilometres. Next to it, producing the impression of a watchful guard of the town, is a tall fortress bell tower.

All the roads of old Pskov lead to the cathedral. It is here, by its walls, that the people's assembly, gathered to solve vital issues, and the cathedral itself was chosen for the meetings of the state council of the old republic. It was also the depository of ancient acts. Two swords are said to have hung in the cathedral emblemizing the town's freedom and dignity. One of the awards carried the inscription: "Never Surrender My Honour in Anytime".

Soviet surgeons save Japanese sailor

Soviet surgeons have performed two operations to save the life of a Japanese sailor, Fukushima Matsumori, and now he is recovering.

The captain has decided to go to the nearest Soviet port of Nakhodka. The twelve-hour journey and absence of medical assistance worsened the man's state of health, and he developed signs of gangrene. The fight for his life began in the ambulance and continued in the hospital where he had been expected by Soviet doctors.

His health is now improving. Foreign sailors, hawallans and businessmen often come for help to the hospital of the port of Nakhodka. This year alone eleven of them were hospitalized and given qualified medical assistance.

Man-made reefs in Black Sea

Man-made reefs now under construction on the Odessa coast will raise the biological potential in this part of the Black Sea.

Hydrotechnical structures that used to be built on the sea coasts often created unfavourable conditions for flora and fauna.

The man-made reefs, while performing their important engineering function, also make up a single harmonious system with natural objects. This makes it possible to maintain ecological balance in the coastal water area.

OF INTEREST

ICE MESSENGER FROM OUTER SPACE

During a brief but whirling visit above his head, Anatoly Fedotkin who works for a reconnaissance camp outside Kazan, on the Volga, had a narrow escape by jumping aside. Just as two metres from him he saw a huge bulge of ice drop with a noise and a cloud of spray and noticed no cloud or spray as he was dodging around. He placed his hand on the trigger, as if he could melt the ice with his will. A team of researchers who arrived to investigate the ice found that the ice was not as solid as it appeared. It was a thin layer of ice covering a layer of water.

Brick collection hobby

Leonid Antropov, a Moscow restorer and architect, has collected about two tonnes of old bricks. His collection had no room in his house so he handed over to the Museum of Architecture.

What is the use of his hobby? Quite great. Such hobbies often help scientists. About forty years ago experts started voicing doubts about a church in which the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin wedded. Documents discovered in the archives proved irrefutably that the Church of the Great Ascension at the Nikitskiye Vorota in Moscow (where the wedding ceremony took place) was built by architect Afanasy Grigoryev in 1648, eleven years after Pushkin's death. Scientists sought the help of collectors. Examining the building Antropov paid attention to the stamps on the bricks. The majority dated back to the end of the 18th century. This meant that the church, which had suffered from fire outbreak in 1812, was not built anew by Grigoryev, as was supposed.

Antropov's bricks saved from destruction the towers of the Novodevichy Convent in Moscow, a wonderful monument of Russian architecture. Visitors to the museum must have paid attention to the fact that the upper adjacent toylike sections of the towers do not match their more formidable lower parts. Last century a hypothesis was advanced that the upper decor belonged to later years. Several years ago a plan was being discussed for restoring the Convent, removing the decor and giving the towers their "original" appearance.

Science and technology

POLYETHYLENE

STRONG AS METAL

Chemical engineers in Leningrad have come up with a special polyethylene which is as strong as metal.

Its strength lies in the arrangement and shape of the molecules. In ordinary polyethylene the molecules are rolled in balls, while in the new version, the molecules are arranged into long, single-direction oriented chains. In order to arrange the molecules in this manner scientists had to change the process.

The melted polymer leaves a droplet with a temperature of 260°C and then is quickly cooled. This results in crystallization threshold shifting toward the beginning of the process, giving the molecules enough time to bind together and to be oriented in one direction. The orderly arrangement of molecules gives additional strength to polyethylene.

OIL SLICK DETECTOR

FROM YEREVAN

An invisible ultraviolet beam finds an oil slick in the sea, and the screen of the device immediately displays data on water contamination. This is now a new low-cost device, the fluorimeter, works.

In fact, fluorimeter is a multi-purpose device having a sensitivity range of up to 200 tonnes which enables it to be mounted aboard plane or helicopter.

A large series of measurements with the new device were carried out in the Baltic Sea. The results are very encouraging. The new device is likely to find many uses, including in agriculture and geology.

COMPUTERIZED

MELIORATION

IN BYELORUSSIA

The rates of developing melioration systems in Byelorussia have grown considerably thanks to computer technology. A computer-developed discharge control system has recently been prepared for an area limited by the Goryn, the Lye and the Shviga rivers. Its implementation will eliminate seasonal floods of vast lowland areas and enable to put to good use over 30 thousand hectares of fertile alluvial land.

Large amounts of data stored in the computer memory, including geodetic, hydrological characteristics and construction requirements make it possible to easily solve both local and large-scale problems. One of the most important projects now being developed with the use of computer technology is waterworks intended to solve water and land management problems and environmental protection over the whole basin of the Pripyet, a major river in Byelorussian Polissya.

Sea otters warming up Kamchatka

Sea otter, a most valuable fur animal of the Pacific, nearly extinct by the early 1900s, is restoring its numbers. After the Kuril and Komandorskiye Islands the Kamchatka Peninsula has become their third habitat in the Soviet Far East. About three and a half thousand animals have been registered there.

Restoring the rare animal population has become a matter of national importance. The habitats have been forbidden to sea vessels and fishing. Several groups of these animals have been settled in their previous habitats where they are fast getting accustomed to.

VIEWPOINT

Consumption

patterns: yesterday, today and tomorrow

Of course, considering consumption patterns in a foreign country by relating earnings and prices to realities in one's own country, using official exchange rates, is at little use. Fritz Immole, for instance, became convinced of this fact during his recent tour of Moscow.

Fritz Immole Immole and his wife arrived in Moscow from West Germany with a particular aim—to live in this city for two weeks on an average Muscovite's monthly earnings. This aim seemed to be so insignificant in Deutsche marks that Immole strongly doubted that his experiment would be a success. However, his doubts evaporated quickly. To his story, which he kindly submitted to NIM, he provides a detailed list of all his expenses: eating in restaurants, canteens and cafés; five evenings spent in the theatres; four visits to concert halls; plus two visits to the cinema; two trips to the countryside and 40 trips using the city transport, etc. To be very accurate in his accounts Immole adds that he didn't abandon his habit of drinking beer regularly and on two occasions he drank champagne—something he allows himself only once a year, in Xmas.

Immole is fully aware that the spending patterns of a foreign tourist and of Muscovite are quite different. The first used to buy clothes, while the second hardly visits theatres so often. A "cultural programme" like the one Immole had in Moscow would be something impossible back home even for a person with a much higher salary.

This visitor didn't fail to notice our drawbacks: a relatively low quality of certain products, not so many vegetables and fruits on the counter to choose from, and higher (than in West Germany) prices of clothes and mass produced shoes.

However, he is more than convinced that these disadvantages are nothing in comparison with free medical aid (he enjoyed it on two occasions in Moscow), free education, social security, low rent, zero unemployment, the availability of resorts, and lack of social contrast. Unlike New York where Immole spent some time not so very long ago, the feeling of security and safety never abandoned Immole in Moscow. Immole laid special emphasis on the friendliness and open-heartedness of Muscovites.

The West German tourist's impressions are quite in line with Soviet statistics. Since 1960 wages and salaries in the USSR have gone up by 2.6 times. The cost of free benefits and services per person increased even more noticeably. Over the same period the index of retail prices has risen up only by eight per cent. Soviet people eat 1.5 times more meat and twice as much eggs and fruit as in 1960. The population which increased by only 30 per cent over that period purchased five times more TV sets and about three times more refrigerators in 1965 than in 1960.

It is impossible to compare the existing food basket with that recommended by doctors, the so-called rational consumption norms which are essential targets for industry, we immediately find that the picture is not so well balanced: the consumption of meat, milk, vegetables and fruit as well as some other foodstuffs and so-called products continues to be considerably below the above-said norms. However, bread, fish and sugar are consumed on a scale exceeding the norms, though not to the benefit of consumers.

It is believed that a comprehensive nationwide programme which is soon to be completed will change things for the better in the field of consumer products and the service industry.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VERA TIMASHOVA



● Vera Timashova as the Mad Woman in the ballet "The Rite of Spring". Photo by Yuri Borykin

The name of ballerina Vera Timashova, a leading soloist of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, is well known to ballet fans. She has danced not only in the USSR but also in Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria and Finland.

She was born in Mezhdurechensk (Ural) in 1928. At ten her mother took her to Novosibirsk where she enrolled in a local ballet school. The graceful little girl, wearing a red dress and a huge red bow in her dark hair, produced a rather favourable impression on the admission commission.

For a long time Vera was regarded as a promising lyrical dancer at the school. She danced Chopin's "Seventh Waltz", the pas de deux in "Giselle", the "Shades" Act from

"La Bayadere", to her graduation concert she danced "Pavane" in which classical and character dances are combined. This became her "forte"; the performance was very natural, expressive. Her best role at the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre was Carmen in the ballet based on music by Bizet-Schredin.

Vera joined the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble almost seven seasons ago and has since shown great energy, and a lot of charm. She captivates audiences with her impulsive, dynamic and temperamental dancing; a captivating smile adorns her face. It is fascinating to see her in the title role of "Nathalie" or the Swiss "Milkmaid" in the pas de deux from "Don Quixote", "The Fair in Brillogo" and "Swan Lake". Amazingly expressive, she feels at home in modern ballets and is a great success in irascible and grotesque parts, in modern repertoire, in ballets mounted by the leaders of the ensemble, Natalya Khaselkova and Vladimir Vasilyev — the sorceress in "The Creation of the World", Juliet and Lady Capulet in "Romeo and Juliet", the Mad Woman in "The Rite of Spring", and Candide in "The Magic Cloak".

Vera Timashova loves all the parts she dances and finds it difficult to say which is her favorite.

Her Juliet (in Shakespeare) is lively, smart, spontaneous, impetuous and brave. She tries to penetrate deeply into the character of her heroine. The actress reads about the Italian Renaissance, studies the meters and the costumes worn at the time. She is also fond of Prokofiev's music.

On her experiences Vera says that new scenes often occur right on stage. This depends upon mood, partners, the orchestra. She sometimes feels nervous before a performance but as soon as she enters the stage, nervousness vanishes, she states.

She rehearsed Maurice Bejart's modern numbers with great enthusiasm. One of her best is a 20-minute fragment from "The Winner", where the familiar aria from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" are combined with traditional folk music.

Together with her husband, Alexander Gorbachevich, a soloist of the ensemble, Vera thought of taking part in the recent international ballet competition in Varna. But Alexander went alone and returned with a gold medal. Vera stayed at home and gave birth to a baby boy, Ivan.

She has now regained her good shape and continues dancing with mature artistry.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

GUEST PERFORMANCES AND TOURS IN SEPTEMBER AT HOME...

September has opened with the Days of Romanian Culture in the USSR. They are being held in various parts of the country. The Bucharest Opera Romana, the quartette "Pro Musica", famous singers, musicians and so on, are taking part.

Moscow will play host to the Budapest Operetta, the puppet theatre "Sutradlar" from India (the Shri Ram Art and Culture Centre), the folk orchestra from Japan. There will be concerts by Czechoslovak artists (the Rozmberk Capelle quintette and the Sluk Folk Dance Ensemble). Nicaraguan folk songs and dances will be presented by a group starring Irene Lopez, a well-known singer of Latin American folk songs.

The playbills will also feature variety groups and soloists from the GDR, Hungary and Bulgaria.

How it is like living close to the ground

At the international festival of cartoon films in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the first prize for the best film for children was awarded to "The Travelling Ant" (USSR).

The award came as a big surprise for its artistic director Edward Nazarov and the other members of the team. He indicated honestly that "The Travelling Ant" was neither a technical nor an artistic success.

It is very quiet and not much is said. The cartoon has no music, the accompaniment is provided by the sounds which are heard in the film. Nazarov said that the team tried to convey what a little creature as an ant feels when it is living so close to the ground.



In the old part of Vilnius (Lithuania) a group of the makers from Lenfilm Studios have started shooting for Central Television a series of short films "Sas Fami" (Without Family) based on the novel by a French writer Victor Segalen. It features a group of performers, the male roles of which are played by a Moscow schoolboy Sasha Vasyanov, Andrei Mironov and Sos Sorokitsyn.

● An episode from the film with Sos Sorokitsyn in the centre.

BUSINESS

CMEA: achievements and tasks

The decisions of the CMEA member countries' economic summit meeting held this summer in Moscow have provided a long-term programme. Development of relations between the socialist countries is the subject of the following contribution by V. Sychnov, Secretary of the CMEA.

At the present time, noted Sychnov, the CMEA represents a major international complex. It provides for cooperation of socialist countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America totalling a population of 450 million people. The CMEA members account for one-fourth of the world's national income and for one-third of the world industrial production.

The CMEA members had developed twice as high as in 1970-1983 as those of the developed capitalist countries. The volume of mutual trade has grown considerably: by 4.5 times over the 1970 level; in 1983 exceeding 167,000 million roubles. This accounts for 58 per cent

of the total foreign trade turnover of the members. Mutual deliveries among the countries of the socialist community satisfy most of the import needs in the most important fuels, raw and other materials, machines and equipment, and consumer goods.

Over the past few years several important projects have been completed including the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Kiyevskaya asbestos integrated works, the Ust-Illinsk pulp factory and others. They have been built in realisation of the long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programmes developed following the comprehensive programme of further deepening and perfection of the CMEA members' economic integration which was adopted 15 years ago.

The 750 kV inter-system electric transmission line between Vientia, USSR, and Almaty, Hungary, is operating successfully. Cooperation is fast growing in increasing the atomic power generation: the CMEA

members' atomic plants installed capacity was 25.8 million kilowatts in 1983, the annual generation being 142,000 million kilowatt-hours.

Each country has shaped its own profile and found its own place in the system of the international socialist division of labour. The CMEA members have scored tangible results in levelling the rates of their economic and social development.

In other words, great success has been achieved in all fields of the socio-economic development. At the same time, as it was noted by the economic meeting, there are considerable reserves for widening the mutual cooperation, for deepening the production specialization and cooperation, for increasing the mutual trade in the interests of a more efficient use of the fraternal countries' production and scientific-technical potential, for raising the wellbeing of their peoples.

LES DREV MASH-84

An international specialized exhibition, Les Drev Mash-84, will be held for the third time on the Southern and Krasnaya Prateriya exhibition grounds in Moscow from September 11 to 20. It will be attended by more than 300 exhibitors from 20 countries.

The USSR ranks first in the world as to the forest area, the timber resources and the rates of logging. It accounts for 25 per cent of the world's forests.

The Soviet Union will be represented by the biggest exhibition of 250 enterprises, research institutions, design bureaus and organizations of 37

ministries and departments of our country will demonstrate in 23 thematic sections more than 1,500 exhibits.

The 24,000 sq m sections of the Soviet exposition will display best Soviet equipment — from powerful timber combines and automatic production lines for sorting, cutting and processing timber, to simple and convenient hand-operated mechanisms and instruments, from new technological processes for pulp-and-paper production to a large selection of timber products.

Gennadiy LEONOV

RESEARCH SHIP FROM FINLAND

In 1986 the Soviet Union will receive from Finland a new ship for conducting chemical and biological investigations in the ocean. This is envisaged by the contract signed between the Soviet Union and the Finnish Oy Joint-stock company, which has for many

years been fulfilling Soviet orders. In the past few years alone it supplied our country with many river-to-sea ships and 5,000 hp tugboats. Many of them are equipped with Soviet-made main engines, radio navigation and other instruments.

CONCERT HALLS

Lada Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhnik), 4-7 p.m. and 7-10 p.m. "My Friends", a concert in two parts, featuring E. G. Gromov, variety performance and the Express ensemble.

Moscow Circus on Leninsky Prospekt, 4-7 p.m. and 7-10 p.m. "The Circus of the Future", a star turn in two parts, featuring exotic performing animals (foxes, parrots, etc.). Main theme of the circus — Hippopotamus and the light-rope.

WEATHER

Warm weather with day temperatures of 15-20°C (on September 5, up to 23°C) is expected in Moscow, city and region. Brief showers in most areas; rainy weather will be registered mainly in the northern part of the Moscow Region. Night temperatures of 7-12°C. Wind SW, 5-10 mps.

SPORTS

Field Hockey: Young Pioneer Stadium (31 Leninsky Prospekt), 7 p.m. 1st men's championship. Moscow vs Andzhan Zvezda.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

CYCLING

Savitskaya Embankment (St. 64, 132, Trolleybus 15), 4-200 km team race, 11 a.m. 6-100 km team race, 11 a.m. Cycling Track at Krylatskaya (Metro Molodyozhnaya, St. 229), 7-Individual time trial race (13.0 km). 11 a.m. These are overall-day races in the Moscow championship.

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 5 and 7—Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

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New nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia

The B-2 nuclear power station at Jastovka-Bonhuc, Czechoslovakia, has for the first time produced commercial current. The first turbo-generator of the first work unit is expected to reach the rated capacity this October.

This small Slovak township is rightfully regarded as a symbol of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and embodies the future of the Czechoslovak energy industry. It is here that Czechoslovak first nuclear power station, B-1, was built with Soviet assistance, in accordance with the comprehensive socialist integration programme sponsored by the CMEA. The USSR will render assistance to Czechoslovakia to make nuclear energy the main source of electricity in the republic. Another Czechoslovak nuclear station, Dukovany, will be put into operation before the end of 1985.

Intourist news

In 1984 the Soviet Union will be visited by five million foreign tourists. Compared with the first half of last year their number is expected to grow by 10 per cent. As Valentin Lohov, Chairman of Intourist, says, the influx from certain countries is even more intensive.

There is a significant increase, for instance, in the number of tourists from Latin America (Argentina and Mexico) and South-East Asia. This is a real boom in the volume of tourism, in the area of these regions, has doubled during the last three years. Among the West European countries, Italy is taking the



IL-86—THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

THE ENHANCED TAKEOFF-LANDING CHARACTERISTICS, the high manoeuvrability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airfields allow for operating the IL-86 jet from airfields of the same class as those required for much smaller aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, Boeing-727, DC-8 and others.

THE STATE-OF-THE-ART SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL AND NAVIGATION fully provide for all-weather regular flights via optimized routes.

THE SPACIOUS, COMFORTABLE INTERIOR WITH BROAD PASSAGES accommodates 350 passengers with comfort and ease.

THE BUILT-IN AIRSTAIRS offer speedy embarkment and disembarkment independently of the ground services.

WITH THE MAXIMUM TAKEOFF WEIGHT OF 208 TONS, the IL-86 jet takes to the air from airfields 2300 to 2800 m long.

THE CRUISING SPEED IS 950 KM/H. The practical range with the commercial payload of 40,000 kg is 3600 km.

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Soviet Book Fair in Havana

The flag of the Second International Book Fair will go up in Havana in mid-September. Like two years ago, the Soviet exposition will be the second largest after Cuba's. It will feature 2,000 books including Marxism-Leninism classics, works by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and by other Soviet leaders. A special stand will be devoted to books published in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism which will be marked in May, 1985. Visitors to the fair will see best works by Soviet writers and scientists published over the last two years. There will be textbooks

for secondary and vocational training schools and for colleges, books on medicine and sports, encyclopaedic and popular science publications — books that show most vividly the achievements of cooperation in culture, science and technology.

And these achievements are spectacular. Since 1948 the works of Cuban writers, scholars and public figures have been published in 235 titles in 17 languages of the Soviet Union, and a total print of 11,053,000. The publications have grown ten times since the Cuban revolution.

A considerable contribution to the development of cooperation in publishing is made by Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga and the Cuban firm Ediciones de Cuba. Special houses set up in Cuba and the USSR to publish foreign literature in the original language offer more prospects for cooperation. So does the Juan Marinello cultural centre.

Sound business relations exist between the two countries' copyright agencies: the Centro Nacional de Derechos de Autor (CENDA) and the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAPR). Experts of those organizations hold regular consultations, exchange information on new books and assist publishing houses in selection books for publishing.

Alla MOTINA

USSR: Boom in foreign tourism

In the first six months of this year the flow of Italian tourists has grown by nearly 30 per cent. Then follow Spain and Denmark (18 and 25 per cent respectively).

Intourist routes take travellers to 147 cities and towns in the Soviet Union, including the capitals of all the 15 constituent republics, leading historical and cultural centres, health resorts such as Sochi and Yalta (on the Black Sea coast), and towns which are historical reserves (Suzdal in Central Russia, Bukhara and Samarkand in Central Asia).

Side by side with group tourism, which continues to hold priority, individual tourist trips

FACTS AND EVENTS

Shows, "Soviet Graphic Art Today" is the name of rather successful shows organized in several towns in Burgundland, Austria. On display are works by young Soviet graphic artists.

NEW FILM BY CHILEAN DIRECTOR

Chilean film director Sebastian Alarcón has put finishing touches to the film "The Win of a Lonely Businessman" at the Mosfilm Studios. Sebastian was in his second year of the Moscow Institute of Cinematography in 1973 when the fascist junta took over power in

Poems on Afghanistan

"Afghanistan is fighting and building". This is the title of a collection of poems written by young Afghan authors and translated into the Turkmen language by Nohatky Redzhepov.

This Turkmen poet has long been interested in the history, culture and traditions of the neighbouring friendly country, its heroic struggle, and Afghan-Turkmen contacts. His poem, "Rovica", is about the destiny of women in Afghanistan.



Concerts given in Moscow at the Druzhba (Friendship) sports gym by the Hellen ensemble were a great success. The programme "Greece to Rhythms and Colours" featured popular tunes by modern Greek composers. Photo by Alexander Sekretov shows the Hellen ensemble.

WHAT'S ON?

September 4-7

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq., Pushkinskaya St.), 5—Verdi, "Otello" (opera). 6—Mozart, "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera). 7—Triple-bill: Eneko, "Rhapsodies romanesques"; Ravel, "Bolero"; Bizet-Schredin, "Carmen-Suite" (one-act ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 5—Verdi, "Otello" (opera). 6—Mozart, "The Marriage of Figaro" (opera). 7—Triple-bill: Eneko, "Rhapsodies romanesques"; Ravel, "Bolero"; Bizet-Schredin, "Carmen-Suite" (one-act ballet).

Salute Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.), 4—Ostrovsky, "Easy Money". 5—Makymenko, "Apostle to Boy". 7—Alyoshin, "The 18th Camel".

FILMS

Kludergarten (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). An autobiography of a little boy going to the Zima

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (18 Leninsky Prospekt), 7 p.m. 1st men's championship. Moscow vs Andzhan Zvezda.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

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